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40-WYO-1

Issued January 1940

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
WESTERN DIVISION

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## WYOMING HANDBOOK

### 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program

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#### PURPOSES OF THE PROGRAM

1. To protect and restore the soil resources of the Nation by assisting farmers to plant soil-building crops and carry out soil-building practices.
2. To raise farm income by bringing supplies of major crops in line with demand and by offering payments to farmers for cooperating in bringing about better conditions for agriculture.
3. To stabilize and maintain adequate food supplies for consumers.

#### HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS

Payments may be earned by planting within farm acreage allotments and for carrying out soil-building and soil-conserving practices.

Individual farm allotments and normal yields are determined by the county committee in cooperation with community committees for wheat in all counties and for potatoes in counties in which the production of potatoes is important.

The State is divided into A and B areas. The A area consists of Campbell, Converse, Crook, Goshen, Johnson, Laramie, Niobrara, Platte, Sheridan, and Weston Counties. The B area consists of the remaining counties in the State.

A wind-erosion farm is a farm in Area A, owned or leased by a conservation district, an association determined by the State committee to have been organized for conservation purposes, or a State agency authorized by law to own or lease land for conservation or erosion-control purposes. The provisions relating to payments and deductions are different for wind-erosion farms. These provisions may be obtained from the county committee.

#### WHEAT

Wheat acreage allotments and yields are determined by the county committee in cooperation with community committees for all farms on which wheat is grown.

**Payment and deduction on wheat-allotment farms.**—A payment will be computed equal to 9 cents per bushel times the normal yield of wheat for the farm for each acre in its wheat acreage

allotment. The approximate amount of the wheat payment is shown on Form WR-406B for farms in area B and WR-406A for farms in area A.

A deduction will be made on a wheat-allotment farm of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre planted to wheat in excess of its wheat acreage allotment.

**Nonwheat-allotment farms.**—A farm may be considered to be a nonwheat-allotment farm if the persons having an interest in the wheat so elect. A farm for which a wheat acreage allotment is not determined is also considered to be a nonwheat-allotment farm.

A wind-erosion farm in area A is considered to be a nonwheat-allotment farm.

No wheat payment will be made on a nonwheat-allotment farm.

On a nonwheat-allotment farm the deduction will be 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the wheat acreage allotment or 10 acres, whichever is larger, in area A, and in excess of the usual acreage of wheat determined by the county committee for the farm or 10 acres, whichever is larger, in area B.

Acreage will be considered to be planted to wheat if (1) devoted to seeded wheat (except when fall wheat is seeded in a mixture with fall rye containing at least 25 percent of rye by weight); (2) any acreage of volunteer wheat which is harvested or remains on the land after June 1, 1940; (3) any acreage of land seeded to the mixture designated under (1) above but on which the crops other than wheat fail to reach maturity and the wheat is harvested for grain or seed or reaches maturity.

## POTATOES

In Goshen, Laramie, and Park Counties a potato allotment will be determined for each farm which normally grows 3 acres or more of potatoes.

A payment will be computed equal to 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield of potatoes determined by the county committee for each acre in the potato allotment. The approximate potato payment is shown on WR-406A in Laramie and Goshen Counties and on WR-406B in Park County.

If an acreage in excess of the larger of the potato acreage allotment or 3 acres is planted on a farm in the above-listed counties, a deduction of 30 cents per bushel of the farm's normal yield will be made for each excess acre. If a producer plants less than 80 percent of the potato acreage allotment the allotment and consequently the payment will be reduced.

## TOTAL SOIL-DEPLETING ALLOTMENT

A total soil-depleting allotment will be determined for each farm in area A and for each farm for which a wheat acreage allotment or a potato acreage allotment is determined in area B. A farm productivity index will be determined for each farm in area A.

**Payments and deductions on general-allotment farms.**—In area A a payment of \$1.10 per acre, adjusted for productivity, will be computed for each acre in the total soil-depleting acreage allotment

in excess of the sum of (1) the wheat-acreage allotment and potato-acreage allotment with respect to which payments are computed for the farm and (2) the acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in 1940 for the extraction of sugar. The approximate amount of this payment is shown on WR-406A.

In area A on general-allotment farms a deduction of \$8 per acre, adjusted for productivity, will be made for soil-depleting acreage in excess of the sum of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment for the farm and any excess acreages of wheat and potatoes.

**Payments and deductions on nongeneral-allotment farms.**—A farm in area A for which a total soil-depleting acreage allotment of 20 acres or less is determined will be considered as a nongeneral-allotment farm if the persons having an interest in the general soil-depleting crops on the farm so elect on WR-406A.

No payment will be made with respect to general crops on nongeneral-allotment farms. However, the soil-building allowance is larger on these farms.

On nongeneral-allotment farms in area A a deduction of \$8 per acre, adjusted for productivity, will be made for soil-depleting acreage in excess of the sum of 20 acres and any excess acreage of wheat and potatoes.

**Deductions for excess soil-depleting acreage in area B.**—In area B on farms for which a total soil-depleting allotment is determined a deduction will be made of \$5 for each acre classified as soil-depleting in excess of the larger of (1) the sum of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment and any excess acreages of wheat and potatoes or (2) 20 acres.

**Restoration land.**—Restoration land is land in area A which has been cropped at least once since January 1, 1930, and which is designated by the county committee as not suited for cultivation and which should be restored to a permanent vegetative cover.

A payment of 15 cents per acre will be computed for each acre of restoration land designated for the farm. This payment will be made to the person who is the owner of the land as of June 30, 1940, unless the land is rented for cash, in which case the payment will be made to the cash tenant as of that date.

A deduction of \$3 per acre will be made for restoration land which is plowed or tilled for any purpose other than tillage practices to protect the land from wind erosion and to prepare a seed bed for an approved nondepleting cover crop or permanent grass mixture.

**Miscellaneous deductions.**—In area A a deduction will be made of 25 cents per acre for each time wind-erosion control methods recommended by the county committee are not carried out on a designated acreage in 1940 by the date specified by the committee.

A deduction of \$3 per acre will be made for native sod or any other land on which a permanent vegetative cover has been established which is broken out in area A. If the acreage is broken out with the approval of the county committee and at least an equal acreage of cropland other than restoration land is restored to permanent vegetative cover, this deduction will not apply.



## SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The maximum amount that may be earned on a farm by carrying out soil-building practices is the sum of the following items:

(1) 55 cents per acre of cropland in excess of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment for farms in area A.

(2) \$2 per acre of commercial orchards and perennial vegetables on the farm January 1, 1940 (excluding nonbearing orchards).

(3) 3 cents per acre of grazing land plus 75 cents for each animal unit of grazing capacity. On acreages in excess of 640 acres the allowance under this item cannot be computed on more than one animal unit, for each 10 acres, or if more than 60 acres are required to carry one animal unit the total allowance under this item (3) shall be \$2.55 for each animal unit of grazing capacity. In no case will the amount computed under this item be less than 10 cents times the number of acres of grazing land, or 640 acres, whichever is smaller.

(4) 70 cents per acre of cropland in area B in excess of the sum of (1) the wheat and potato allotments with respect to which payments are computed, and (2) the acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in 1940 for the extraction of sugar.

(5) \$1.10 per acre, adjusted for productivity, on nongeneral-allotment farms in area A for each acre in the total soil-depleting acreage allotment in excess of the sum of (1) the wheat and potato acreage allotments with respect to which payments are computed, and (2) the acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in 1940 for the extraction of sugar.

(6) 45 cents per acre for each acre of restoration land.

(7) 35 cents for each acre of mountain meadow land in all counties in the State except Crook, Goshen, Niobrara, Campbell, and Weston Counties and that part of Laramie County lying east of a line starting at the S. E. corner of Sec. 33, T. 20 N., R. 65 W., thence south to the S. E. corner of Sec. 16, T. 12 N. R. 65 W.

For any farm where the sum of the payments computed for wheat, potatoes, the total soil-depleting allotment, restoration land, and under items (1) through (7) above is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance shall be increased by the amount of the difference. In addition a payment of \$7.50 per acre for planting forest trees will be made, not to exceed a total of \$30 for the farm.

## SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

In determining the acceptability of the methods used in carrying out the soil-building practices a farmer should be guided by the specifications contained herein and any additional specifications issued by the State committee or by the county committee with the approval of the State committee, as are needed in the interest of conservation. This applies particularly to rates, dates, and methods of seeding, cultural practices, adaptability of soil-conserving crops, trees, or shrubs, chemical methods of weed control, etc., used in connection with soil-building practices.

A farmer must make sure that the seed used is adapted to the community, free from noxious weed and relatively free from other weed seed, and is seeded in sufficient quantity to meet the minimum seeding requirements in good viable seed. The farmer will be expected to cooperate with organized insect-control agencies in the area where the operating unit is located whenever an organized insect-control campaign is operated in the area.

The approximate maximum amount that may be earned by the use of soil-building practices in this handbook on any operating unit in Wyoming is the amount shown on the farm plan and estimate sheet (WR-406A or WR-406B). The soil-building practices listed below

are applicable in all counties in Wyoming when carried out on cropland or noncropland, except when otherwise specified. If all or a part of the labor, seed, or materials is furnished by any governmental agency no credit or only partial credit will be given for the practice.

The county committee will furnish further detailed information.

Any combination of soil-building practices on the same land may be allowed by the county committee subject to the approval of the State committee. The 1940 program year for carrying out soil-building practices will be the period January 1, 1940, through November 15, 1940.

#### Application of Materials

**Practice (1) (i)—Superphosphate.**—\$1.50 for each 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (112 pounds of treble superphosphate) or its equivalent of 48 pounds of  $P_2O_5$  in other fertilizer applied to, or in connection with the seeding of, legumes or perennial grasses on irrigated or subirrigated pasture or cropland. Basic slag is a form of fertilizing material not recommended in Wyoming, but any other forms of phosphate carrier may be used. No credit will be given for fertilizers used in connection with soil-depleting crops.

#### Seeding Practices

**Practice (6)—Seeding alfalfa.**—\$1.50 for each acre of cropland seeded to alfalfa.

**Practice (7)—Seeding perennial grasses.**—\$1.50 for each acre of cropland seeded to crested wheatgrass, slender wheatgrass, western wheatgrass, or grama grass, or mixtures consisting exclusively of two or more of these grasses. Rates and methods of seeding must be in accordance with good farming standards for the county.

**Practice (8)—Seeding legumes and grasses.**—\$1.50 for each 2 acres of cropland seeded to legumes or perennial grasses alone or in mixtures. The county committee may approve for payment the seeding of any legume or grass or mixture considered adapted to the locality. Seedings containing more than 75 percent of timothy and/or redtop may not be used for credit under this practice. Rates and methods of seeding must be in accordance with good farming standards for the county.

**Practice (12)—Seeding timothy and redtop.**—\$1.50 for each 4 acres seeded to timothy or redtop or mixtures containing more than 75 percent of these two grasses. Limited to irrigated and sub-irrigated land. Rates and methods of seeding must be in accordance with good farming standards for the county.

#### Green Manure and Cover Crops

**Practice (17)—Green manure and cover crops.**—(a) **GREEN MANURE CROPS.**—\$1.50 for each acre of annual sweetclover or second-year biennial sweetclover of which a good stand and a good growth are turned under as green manure on irrigated cropland. These legumes must be turned under not later than August 31, 1940 in Albany, Carlson, Sweetwater, Uinta, Teton, and Sublette Counties and not later than September 30, in all other counties.

\$1.50 for each 2 acres of winter rye of which a good stand and a good growth are turned under as green manure on irrigated cropland prior to June 1, 1940.

Green manure crops must be inspected by a committeeman or farm supervisor at the time of turning under and be approved only if there is enough moisture available to insure decomposition. If green manure crops are turned under on land subject to erosion, such crops must be followed by a winter cover crop.

(b) **COVER CROPS.**—\$1.50 for each 2 acres of winter rye seeded in the spring, sweet sorghums, Sudan grass, or millet of which a good stand and a good growth are left on cropland, restoration land, or land subject to erosion. Such cover crops must not be pastured or utilized in any other manner, and the operator's plan must provide that such crops will be left on the land until the spring of 1941.

Crops approved for green manure or cover crop payments will not qualify for credit under any other practice in 1940 and shall not include any crop from which seed is harvested by mechanical means.

## Erosion Control Practices

**Practice (21)—Check dams.**—\$1.50 for each 7 cubic feet of concrete or rubble masonry used in the construction of check dams or drops and measuring weirs for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of irrigated cropland. Prior approval of the county committee must be secured. Detailed specifications and requirements approved by the State committee will be furnished to the operator.

**Practice (23)—Ripraping along active streams.**—\$1.50 for each cubic yard of rock in riprap constructed along active streams for the control of erosion of farm land. Prior approval of the county committee must be secured before construction is started. Detailed specifications approved by the State committee will be furnished to the operator.

**Practice (27)—Leaving stalks of sorghum.**—\$1.50 for each 4 acres of cropland in area A on which stalks of sorghum (including broomcorn) or Sudan grass, are left on the land as a protection against wind erosion. If grown in rows the rows should be at right angles to the prevailing winds or be on the contour and be not more than 42 inches apart. The county committee must determine that the stalks are at least 12 inches high and that there is sufficient growth to adequately protect the land from wind erosion. The operator's farm plan shall provide that the protective cover will be left on the land until the spring of 1941.

**Practice (28)—Protection of restoration land.**—\$1.50 for protecting each 4 acres of land properly designated as restoration land in 1938 or 1939 on which the county committee finds that no soil-building practices listed in this handbook are needed in 1940 for the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover. However, other protective measures not listed in this Handbook but approved by the State Committee that will encourage more rapid recovery of the restoration tract, shall be required by the county committee. Grazing shall be allowed only with the approval of the county committee. The county committee must approve this practice prior to May 1, 1940.

**Practice (30)—Stripcropping.**—\$1.50 for each 4 acres of nonirrigated cropland on which two or more strips of intertilled row crops or fallow are protected by two or more strips of close-grown crops or stubble. The strips of intertilled row crops or fallow must be not less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  rod or more than 12 rods in width except upon prior written approval of the county committee, which may approve widths not to exceed 20 rods, and should be approximately the same width and should not be less than one-half the width of the adjacent protective strips. The strips must be at approximately right angles to the prevailing winds or on the contour.

**Practice (31)—Protecting summer fallow.**—\$1.50 for each 4 acres of nonirrigated summer fallow land protected from wind and water erosion by contour listing, pit cultivation, or incorporating into the surface small grain stubble and straw in sufficient amounts to prevent wind and water erosion.

Contour listing furrows shall be not more than 4 feet apart and not less than 4 inches in depth from the ground level. Contour practices shall be performed parallel to base contour lines. Base contour lines shall not vary more than 0.1 percent from the true contour and shall be spaced not more than 3 feet apart vertically and 300 feet horizontally. Such base contour lines shall be marked by a ridge or furrow which will remain throughout the crop year.

Pit cultivation must leave pits at least 4 inches deep below the ground surface and such pits must cover at least 25 percent of the surface area.

All tillage implements used for incorporating small grain stubble and straw into the surface soil to prevent wind and water erosion shall leave the surface rough and the stubble and straw on or near the surface. The first tillage operation must be completed by June 15, 1940, and summer fallow so protected for credit under this practice must meet local standards for good farming practices.

No credit will be given for this practice when carried out on light sandy soils or on soils in any area where destruction of the vegetative cover results in the land becoming subject to serious wind erosion.

**Practice (32)—Intertilled crops on contour.**—\$1.50 for each 8 acres of nonirrigated cropland contour farmed with intertilled crops.

Contour practices shall be performed parallel to base contour lines. Base contour lines shall not vary more than 0.1 percent from the true contour and



shall be spaced not more than 3 feet apart vertically and 300 feet horizontally. Such base contour lines shall be marked by a ridge or furrow which will remain throughout the crop year.

**Practice (33)—Contour listing.**—\$1.50 for each 6 acres listed on the contour as a winter and spring erosion protection. This practice cannot be approved on protected summer-fallow land or as a part of a seeding operation.

Contour practices shall be performed parallel to base contour lines. Base contour lines shall not vary more than 0.1 percent from the true contour and shall be spaced not more than 3 feet apart vertically and 300 feet horizontally. Such base contour lines shall be marked by a ridge or furrow which will remain throughout the crop year. Furrows must not be more than 4 feet apart or less than 4 inches deep. This practice must be performed prior to April 1, or after August 15, 1940, except that it may be performed the balance of the year with the prior approval of the county committee.

**Practice (34)—Pit cultivation.**—\$1.50 for each 8 acres listed at right angles to the prevailing wind as a winter and spring wind erosion protection. Furrows shall be at least 4 inches in depth below the surface of the soil, and dams shall be placed in the furrows at distances of one dam for each 6 inches vertical drop in the slope of the furrow. Furrows shall not be more than 4 feet apart and dams need not be closer than 10 feet apart in the furrows. This practice must be performed prior to April 1, or after August 15, 1940, except that it may be performed the balance of the year with the prior approval of the county committee. This practice cannot be carried out on protected summer-fallowed acreage or as a part of a seeding operation.

**Practice (35)—Small grains on contour.**—\$1.50 for each 10 acres of non-irrigated cropland seeded to small grains on the contour in 1940.

Contour practices shall be performed parallel to base contour lines. Base contour lines shall not vary more than 0.1 percent from the true contour and shall be spaced not more than 3 feet apart vertically and 300 feet horizontally. Such base contour lines shall be marked by a ridge or furrow which will remain throughout the crop year.

### Forestry Practices

**Practice (38)—Protecting trees and shrubs.**—\$3 for each acre of forest trees and shrubs that were planted between July 1, 1936, and July 1, 1940, which are cultivated, protected, and maintained, by replanting if necessary, to keep a stand of not less than 200 living trees per acre. Livestock must be kept out of the area. There must be sufficient cultivation to keep down excessive weed growth, done in such manner as to prevent excessive soil blowing. Measurements on single row plantings will be taken  $\frac{1}{2}$  rod on each side of the row. In block plantings, the measurements will be taken  $\frac{1}{2}$  rod outside of the last row of plantings.

**Practice (40)—Planting trees and shrubs.**—\$7.50 per acre for planting forest trees including shrubs beneficial to wildlife, provided the plantings are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife practice. Prior approval must be obtained from the county committee and detailed instructions approved by the State committee as to time of planting, rates and methods of planting, and varieties that may be used will be furnished to each individual whose project meets with their approval.

### Other Practices

**Practice (43)—Controlling noxious weeds.**—\$7.50 for each acre in organized weed control districts on which seriously infested plots of perennial noxious weeds are controlled by tillage methods or by the use of chemicals. The weeds which are covered by this practice in Wyoming are Canada thistle, bindweed or perennial morning glory, white top or hoary cress, leafy spurge, Russian knapweed, and white ragweed (*Franseria discolor*). Prior approval of the county committee of the area affected must be obtained and at the time of approval detailed instructions approved by the State committee for carrying out weed control will be given to each operator. (In legal weed districts where State or Federal aid is received the payment may be different and should be discussed with the county committee.)

**Practice (46)—Renovating legumes and grasses.**—\$1.50 for each 2 acres of perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or mixtures of perennial grasses and legumes, renovated by cultivation to a depth of not less than 3 inches, and reseeded where it is good farming practice to do so. The cultivation of alfalfa need be not more than 2 inches in depth where the alfalfa is not more than 1 year old, provided the area is reseeded. Prior approval of this practice by the county committee must be obtained.

**Practice (47)—Subsoiling.**—\$1.50 for each 4 acres of cropland that is subsoiled to a depth of not less than 15 inches. The acreage will be computed on the basis of the area, each furrow being considered to occupy an area not in excess of  $\frac{1}{2}$  rod in width.

### Reseeding of Grazing Land

The following practices applicable to grazing land must be approved by the county committee prior to their institution.

**Practice (a)—Natural reseeding by deferred grazing and supplemental practices.**—For natural reseeding of grazing land by deferred grazing and supplemental practices, 75 percent of item 3 of the soil-building allowance may be earned, provided the operator defers grazing on 25 percent of his grazing land and performs supplemental practices equal in value to 75 percent of the portion of soil-building allowance computed as above. If less than 25 percent of the grazing land is deferred, a proportionate payment will be made, provided supplemental practices equal to the amount of the payment earned are carried out. If less than the required number of supplemental practices are carried out, payment cannot exceed the value of the practices performed.

The deferred grazing period shall be at least 90 consecutive days beginning not earlier than March 15, 1940, and not later than May 15, 1940, which period will be determined by the State committee. The above payment will be made, *provided* (1) the area to be kept free of grazing is fenced and the fence is maintained sufficiently to prevent the entry of livestock or on ranching units used exclusively for grazing sheep or goats (and, in all counties except Laramie, Platte, and Goshen Counties for cattle or horses) the entry of livestock on the non-grazed acreage is prevented by herding or other specified methods; (2) the remaining grazing land in the operating unit is not pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage, tree growth, or watershed; (3) such practice shall not be applicable to grazing land in the operating unit which normally is not used for grazing; (4) the operator has submitted to the county committee, in writing, the designation of the nongrazing area previous to the initiation of such practice; and (5) the operator complies with such supplemental practices as shall be approved by the county committee as being needed in the interest of conservation of the grazing land.

No livestock shall be grazed upon the deferred unit within the period specified. The deferred area, however, may be used for grazing at the close of the specified period, but hay shall not be cut nor seed harvested therefrom in 1940.

This practice shall not apply to the same land for more than 2 years in succession and shall have a rotation period of not less than 2 years.

**Practice (b)—Artificial reseeding.**—20 cents per pound of seed sown, but not in excess of \$2 per acre, for reseeding depleted grazing land, mountain meadow land, hay land, and restoration land with good seed of adapted varieties of range grasses, legumes, or forage shrubs.

This practice can be recommended and approved by a county committee only after full consideration has been given to the climatic conditions of a locality and the type of soil upon which the seed is to be sown. The county committee shall use all available information of local agricultural agencies, and other sources, in determining the best adapted varieties or mixtures thereof to sow.

Seed used for reseeding is restricted to those varieties of perennial grasses, legumes, or forage shrubs recommended by the Wyoming Extension Service and Experiment Stations and approved by the State committee.

Good seed of high germination and purity, free from weed seeds, shall be used. Spring seeding shall not be grazed after seeding before August 31, 1940. Fall seeding performed between September 1, 1940, and November 15, 1940, may be grazed until the start of plant growth the following spring.

The operator must indicate the source of the seed and present conclusive evidence of the amount and kind of grass or legume seeds used in performing this practice.

### Soil Erosion and Water Conservation Measures

All soil-erosion and water-conservation measures developed for payment shall be solely for the purpose of conserving moisture and retarding soil erosion in order to facilitate the renovation and maintenance of adequate vegetative cover. The use of mechanical water-conservation measures shall be limited to soil types that are porous enough to satisfactorily utilize the additional moisture from the application of these measures.

**Practice (d)—Contour listing, furrowing, or subsoiling.**—2½ cents per 100 linear feet for listing, furrowing, or subsoiling grazing land, mountain meadow land, hay land, and restoration land on the contour.

Listing or furrowing shall be constructed on the contour with lists or furrows spaced not more than 25 feet apart horizontally, or 2 feet vertically, and having a minimum cross-section area of not less than 32 square inches. A minimum series of two operations, each operation having a cross-sectional area of not less than 16 square inches, may be used in lieu of a furrow. Dams or furrow breaks at intervals of not more than 100 feet shall be provided to check the free movement of water along the furrow and to assure more uniform moisture distribution.

Subsoiling on grazing land, which includes chiseling, scarifying, or ripping, will be permitted for the purpose of checking run-off, increasing penetration, and promoting reseeding, with not less than two contours every 25 feet which open the soil to a depth of not less than 12 inches.

On mountain meadow land and hay land, subsoiling shall be performed on the contour to a minimum depth of 4 inches with not less than 8 lists or furrows to each 25-foot strip.

Credit will not be given for this practice on an acreage for which credit was given for a similar practice under a previous program.

**Practice (f)—(1)—Spreader dams.**—15 cents per yard of material moved. Dams shall be built on intermittent streams. Dams in excess of 4 feet in height shall be built to the same standards as are applicable for practice (g) in respect to top width, freeboard, and side slopes. The dikes shall be of sufficient length and height to allow for uniform spreading of the water.

Small spreader dams or dikes may be used either individually or in combination with larger spreader dams. Spreader dams will not be necessary on small watersheds where dikes can divert the water. Small dams or dikes shall be not less than 18 inches in height and shall have minimum side slopes of 2 to 1. The crown shall be not less than 1 foot wide. If the dikes are given a grade, the fall shall not exceed 4 inches per 100 feet of length. Sufficient openings should be made through the dikes according to topographic features to allow for uniform spreading of diverted water. The openings shall be protected by masonry, rock riprap, or sodding.

**Practice (f)—(2)—Spreader terraces.**—50 cents per 100 linear feet. Spreader terraces or diversion ditches for any purpose other than spreading of flood water will not qualify for payment. Ditches may be used to carry diverted water from a diversion point to the area over which the water is to be spread. The ditch should be designed for nonerosive velocities. Ditches shall have a cross-section measurement of not less than 5 square feet at the point of diversion, and 2 square feet at the discharge end. The ditch shall have ample capacity to carry the diverted water and shall have an adequate outlet at the discharge end. Openings made along the ditch shall be protected. Payment will not be made for this practice if less than 100 linear feet of terraces are established.

### Stock Water Development

Any practice under water development performed for payment shall supply ample water for the number of livestock using the adjoining area during its period of grazing and shall be solely to bring



about such a distribution of livestock as will conserve and restore the vegetative cover, but shall not be used to impound water for irrigating purposes on cropland. All construction shall be of a permanent nature and in accordance with approved specifications.

**Practice (g)—Earthen tanks or reservoirs.**—15 cents per cubic yard of material moved not in excess of 5,000 cubic yards and 10 cents per cubic yard of material moved in excess of 5,000 cubic yards for each tank or reservoir, for constructing earthen tanks or reservoirs with spillways adequate to prevent dams from washing out, for the purpose of providing water for livestock. Dam dimensions shall meet specifications established by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

Where the construction of a dam is impractical, an earthen tank may be excavated in accordance with specifications established by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

Sites for all reservoirs and earthen tanks shall be surveyed by a competent person, who will stake the required site and prepare a design of the proposed structure.

Existing dams may be enlarged if the project has prior approval of the State committee based upon the recommendation of the county committee. This recommendation must show that the dam is properly located, its enlargement is necessary to make permanent water available, and the yardage in place as well as the yardage in the proposed enlargement.

**Practice (h)—Concrete or rubble masonry dams.**—\$6 per cubic yard of concrete or rubble masonry, for constructing concrete or rubble masonry dams in rough or broken areas (where earthen dams or reservoirs are impracticable) for the purpose of providing water for livestock.

All proposed dams must be constructed at sites and in accordance with specifications approved in writing by the State committee prior to institution.

**Practice (i)—(1)—Wells.**—\$2 per linear foot for drilling or digging wells with casing not less than 4 inches in diameter, for the purpose of providing water for livestock, provided a windmill or power pump is installed and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. Payment will not be made for a well developed at any headquarters.

Any well developed for payment shall supply ample water for the number of livestock using the adjoining area during the grazing period and shall be solely for the purpose of bringing about such an improved distribution of stock on such area as will conserve and restore the vegetative cover thereof. A dry hole shall not qualify. A mechanical lifting device other than a hand pump shall be installed and in operation at the time of inspection. An existing well may be deepened to provide an additional supply of water adequate for the number of livestock on the adjacent area; but under no circumstances shall such performance be approved before measurements showing the depth of the existing well have been made and recorded with the county committee.

A good sound trough or pipe shall convey the water to a tank or storage reservoir, which shall be of sufficient size to assure an ample supply of good clear water for the number of livestock using the adjacent area.

Ample protection must be given to the well and watering facilities used in connection therewith.

No payment will be made for a tank or storage reservoir constructed in connection with this practice. An artesian well shall not qualify under this practice.

**Practice (i)—(2)—Wells.**—\$1 per linear foot for drilling or digging wells with casing less than 4 inches in diameter, for the purpose of providing water for livestock, provided a windmill or power pump is installed and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. An artesian well will qualify for payment, provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed to a tank or trough. Payment will not be made for a well developed at any headquarters.

The same specifications as for a well with 4-inch casing will apply with the exception that no payment will be made for a well other than an artesian well under this practice if casing less than 2 inches is installed. An artesian well equipped with a cutoff device, when constructed according to specifications, will be approved, but a mechanical lifting device will not be required.



No payment will be made for a tank or storage reservoir constructed in connection with this practice.

**Practice (j)-(1)—Development of natural watering places by excavation in soil or gravel.**—30 cents per cubic foot, provided the minimum payment will be \$20 and the maximum \$100 for any single development. This practice will not be approved for payment unless the total cost of the development amounts to at least \$20.

**Practice (j)-(2)—Development of natural watering places by excavation in rock.**—50 cents per cubic foot, provided the minimum payment will be \$20 and the maximum payment \$100 for any single development. This practice will not be approved for payment unless the total cost of the development amounts to at least \$20.

For developing springs or seeps for the purpose of providing water for livestock, provided the source is protected from trampling, and at least 20 cubic feet of available water storage is provided.

A spring or seep shall be developed by digging out the source in such a manner as to concentrate a sufficient flow of water for conveyance through a pipe not less than 1 inch in diameter or through a trough to a wooden, metal, or concrete tank or trough. Where the above method of development is impractical any other type of development which conforms with good ranch practices and which provides not less than 20 cubic feet of water storage shall qualify for payment. A wet weather spring or seep shall not qualify, nor shall the repairing or enlarging of any spring or seep for which a payment has been made under a previous program be approved for payment.

All rock shall be classed for payment as gravel unless a drill is required to excavate it.

The source of each spring or seep, including the back-filling of any excavation made for installing perforated tubing or tile, shall be adequately protected from trampling, either by a fence which will turn all classes of livestock or by rock and a substantial covering.

## Conservation of Grazing Land Through the Elimination of Destructive Plants

**Practice (m).—Prickly pear and cactus.**

**Practice (m)-(1). LIGHT INFESTATION.**—50 cents per acre.

**Practice (m)-(2). MEDIUM INFESTATION.**—75 cents per acre.

**Practice (m)-(3). HEAVY INFESTATION.**—\$1 per acre.

Provided that if the county committee determines the elimination of destructive plants under this practice will reduce the vegetative cover to such an extent as to encourage increased soil erosion, the use of practice (b), Artificial reseeding, shall also be required where soil and climate conditions permit.

This practice is not applicable where the remaining vegetative cover will not be sufficient to prevent loose soil from blowing after removal of destructive plants, and no payment shall be made where performance is likely to increase soil erosion.

Prickly pear and cactus shall be eradicated by grubbing the plants deep enough to remove the crown completely or by means of some sharp-edged blade or other heavy instrument designed to tear out the entire crown.

**Practice (r).—Sagebrush.** 50 cents per acre for removal of heavy infestation, provided that if the county committee determines the elimination of destructive plants under this practice will reduce the vegetative cover to such an extent as to encourage increased soil erosion, the use of practice (b), Artificial reseeding, shall also be required where soil and climatic conditions permit.

This practice shall only be performed where the degree of infestation shades the ground to such an extent that it crowds out and weakens natural grass cover; but the practice is not applicable where the remaining vegetative cover will not be sufficient to prevent loose soil from blowing after removal of destructive plants, and no payment shall be made where performance is likely to increase soil erosion.

Sagebrush shall be eradicated by railing or by grubbing the plants with any sharp-edged blade or other heavy instrument designed for the purpose. The grubbed plants must be disposed of in a proper manner.

**Practice (s).—Destruction of noxious weeds and brush by mowing.** 25 cents per acre. If the county committee determines that the destruction of noxious weeds and brush, other than sagebrush, can be accomplished under this practice, the same shall be approved and shall be performed prior to seed formation.

### SOIL-DEPLETING ACREAGE

Any acreage of land devoted during the 1940 crop year to one or more of the following crops or uses will be considered as soil-depleting acreage:

Corn planted for any purpose except sweetcorn or popcorn grown in a home garden for use on the farm.

Grain sorghums, sugar beets, mangels, and cow beets planted for any purpose.

Broomcorn planted for any purpose.

Potatoes or annual truck and vegetable crops planted for any purpose except when grown in a home garden for use on the farm.

Commercial bulbs and flowers, commercial mustard, cultivated sunflowers, safflower, or hemp harvested for any purpose.

Field beans planted for any purpose or peas planted for canning, freezing, or dried peas, except when grown in a home garden for use on the farm or when incorporated into the soil as green manure.

Flax planted for any purpose except when used as a nurse crop for biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses which are seeded in a workmanlike manner.

Wheat planted or regarded as planted for any purpose on a wheat-allotment farm.

Wheat on a nonwheat-allotment farm harvested for any purpose after reaching maturity.

Oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, or mixtures of these crops, harvested for grain.

Wheat on a nonwheat-allotment farm, oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, or mixtures of these crops, harvested for hay, except when such crops are used as nurse crops for legumes or perennial grasses which are seeded in a workmanlike manner and the nurse crop is cut green for hay.

Buckwheat, Sudan grass, or millet harvested for grain or seed, sweet sorghums harvested for grain, seed, or sirup.

Land summer-fallowed if not protected from wind or water erosion by (1) pit cultivation, contour listing, solid listing, strip listing, strip cropping, incorporating small grain stubble or straw into the surface soil, or (2) in Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Sheridan, and Weston Counties and in area B counties by maintaining a rough, cloddy surface or by tillage operations and soil management practices commonly regarded in the locality as effective in preventing wind and water erosion, or (3) by maintaining a rough, cloddy surface throughout the entire season in any county when recommended by the county committee as being sufficient to control wind and water erosion.

### PAYMENT PROVISIONS

**Division of special-crop and total soil-depleting allotment payments.**—In general, the crop-allotment payments and deductions will be divided between landlords and tenants as the crop is divided. In cases where two or more separately owned tracts of land comprise

a farm the share of each person in the payment or deduction will be that indicated on ACP-95 if all interested persons agree.

**Division of soil-building payments.**—The payments earned in connection with the soil-building practices will be paid to the landlord or tenant who carried out the soil-building practices.

**Deductions from other farms.**—If a person complies on one farm and has an interest in another farm which is not in compliance to the extent that deductions exceed the payments, the payments due him on the farm in compliance will be reduced by his share of the deductions carried over from the other farm.

**Increase in small payments.**—If the total payment computed for any person is less than \$200 the payment will be increased by an amount fixed by the law. Information as to the exact amount of the increase can be obtained from the county committee.

**Payments limited to \$10,000.**—Payments to any individual, partnership, or estate are limited by the law to \$10,000 in a State; a corporation or association is, by the law, limited to \$10,000 in the United States.

**Deductions for association expenses.**—The estimated administrative expenses of the county agricultural conservation association shall be deducted pro rata from the payments computed for all the farms in the county.

**Defeating purposes of the program.**—Congress has authorized payments only to persons whose cooperation results in net contributions to the program. Accordingly, payment will be withheld from any person who adopts any practice which tends to defeat or offset the purposes of the program.

**Idle farms.**—The only payments which will be made with respect to farms which are not operated in 1940 are payments for carrying out soil-building practices and in connection with restoration land.

**Payments made or computed without regard to claims.**—Any payment or share of payment will be made without regard to question of title under State law and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor, except as stated in the paragraph on assignments, and indebtedness due the United States which is subject to set-off.

**Availability of funds.**—All payments provided for in this handbook are subject to the limits determined by appropriations which Congress may provide. As an adjustment for participation the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased by as much as 10 percent.

#### APPLICATION PROVISIONS

**Eligibility for payment.**—An application for payment may be made by any person for whom a share in the payment with respect to a farm may be computed and who, at the time of harvest, is the owner-operator or who is entitled to share in any of the crops grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement, or who is owner or cash tenant of a farm on June 30, 1940, on which restoration land



is designated, or who participates in carrying out approved soil-building practices on the farm.

**Time of filing application.**—Payments will be made only upon application submitted through the county office on or before March 31, 1941, and only to those persons who furnish required information and file prescribed forms within the respective time limits therefor.

**Other farms in the county.**—A person must make application for payment with respect to all farms in the county which he operates or rents to other persons.

#### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

**Assignments.**—Any person who may be entitled to a payment in connection with the 1940 program may assign his interest in such payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1940. No assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made on ACP-69 and in accordance with instructions contained in ACP-70.

**Appeals.**—Any person has 15 days following his notice of any action of the county committee to file a written appeal asking for reconsideration. Any person having appealed to the county committee who is still dissatisfied may, within 15 days following his notice of the reconsideration, appeal to the State committee, whose action is reviewable by the Regional Director.

**Applicability.**—The provisions of the 1940 program are not applicable to public domain, including land owned by the United States and administered under the Taylor Grazing Act or by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, and other land in which the beneficial ownership is in the United States.

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Complete information may be obtained from the county office of the agricultural conservation association regarding allotments, payments, appeals, detailed specifications for soil-building practices, and other details of the program.

N. E. DODD,  
*Director, Western Division.*





